MAY, 1787. THE NUMB. 2970.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1787.

This Day is Printed and Published,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price*, 3/9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

Imported from England, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM CRAIG,

At his ſtore in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite to the Baptiſt Meeting-houſe, near Arch-ſtreet, an aſſortment of goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, viz.

BEAVER pillow ſuſtains, jeanets, corduroys, cotton checks and ſtripes, bedticken, 7 8ths and yard wide Iriſh linens, dowlaſſes, buckram, brown and white Ruſſia ſheetings, Iriſh ditto, brown and white raven's duck, Scotch and German oznabrigs, brown Hollands, coloured threads, white Scotch ditto, beſt ſcarff twiſt, hair and worſted cord, death head and baſket buttons, metal and plated ditto, nankeen waiſtcoat ditto, ſhirt ditto, table cloths, clouting diaper, plain dyed and printed calicoes, cottons and chintzes, large and ſmall ſilk handkercheifs, checks and printed linen ditto, bobbings, tapes, moreens, crapes, calimancoes, worſted damaſks, rattinets, ſilk and worſted ſagathies, durants, hair-bines, ſattinets, blue hair plush, white perſian and ſarſnet, thread ſtockings, frying-pans, ſhovels and ſpades, 3d and 4d nails, beſt London white and red lead, beſt bohea and hyſon tea, black and white gauzes.

Alſo upland and meadow hay well got.

To be Sold, 12 acres of marſh meadow on Tinicum-Iſland, ſeveral lots to be let on ground-rent in the Northern Liberties. †

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of ſuperfine, middling and coarſe, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs, lately imported and are for ſale on reaſonable terms, by

PHILIP CARE,

At his ſtore, the ſouth-eaſt corner of Arch and Water-ſtreets.

MILLERS and others, may be furniſhed with boulting cloths, remarkably fine and of ſuperior quality and texture to any yet known or imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very difficult article, may have proper directions (if required) in making choice of ſuch cloths as will certainly anſwer the ſeveral purpoſes for which they may be deſigned, according to the different qualities of wheat and modes of manufacturing in the various parts of the United States. Alſo directions for affixing them on reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended.

IF *William Brady*, who ſome years ago reſided in Pennſylvania or New-Jerſey, as a travelling merchant or pedlar, and was in this city in the year 1775, and is ſuppoſed to have reſided in the above ſtates, or the ſtate of New-York, be now living, the Adminiſtrators of Jacob Cooper, deceaſed, late of the city of Philadelphia, would be glad to hear from him. JAMES HARTLEY, one of

April 20, 1787. ‡ the Adminiſtrators.

Montgomery County, April 19, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday the 30th of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, two Meſſuages, and 114 acres of Land, ſituate lying and being in Whitpain townſhip, bounded by lands of Samuel Hollowell and others; late the eſtate of John Sanders, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULON POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery County, April 19, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Jacob Witz, inn-holder, in Potts-Grove, near the premiſes, on Saturday the 5th day of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, a certain two ſtory ſtone Meſſuage and Lot of Land, ſituate lying and being in Potts-Grove aforeſaid, containing 60 feet in front on High-Street, and 300 feet in depth, adjoining ground late of Ruth Potts, deceaſed; late the property of Philip Hittle, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULON POTTS, Sheriff.

April 11, 1787.

THIS is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on a Bond, given by THOMAS EAVENSON and JOSEPH BELL, to RICHARD EAVENSON, in Cheſter county, for Fifty Pounds, Pennſylvania currency, dated in April 1770, or 1771, as the Bond has been paid, but not taken up, which I can prove.

‡ JOSEPH BELL.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Providence townſhip, Montgomery county, on the 7th day of this inſtant, a Scotch-Iriſh SERVANT MAN, named James M'Cib, about 30 years of age, five feet ten inches high, thin viſaged; had on and took with him an old lightiſh coloured coat and breeches, two pair of yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes, a blue camblet great coat and an old pair of boots. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, paid by me,

April 8, 1787. § JOHN ZIMBERMAN.

Certificates and State Money to be let on eaſy Terms, on good Security.

FARMERS who wiſh to patent their Lands, and for want of money at preſent are reſtrained from doing it within the time limited by law, may know where ſuch Certificates and State Money to anſwer the above purpoſes are to be had, by applying to CHRISTOPHER BAKER, at the ſouth weſt corner of Vine and Second ſtreets.

N. B. Thoſe farmers in the neighbouring counties will have the preference. It is expected that all applicants will produce certificates from the prothonotary of the proper county that no judgments are againſt them, and alſo from the recorder that their lands are not mortgaged, as is uſual when they borrow money from the public loans. §

The following CIRCULAR LETTER *has been tranſmitted by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, to the Governors of the reſpective States.*

SIR,

OUR Secretary for Foreign Affairs has tranſmitted to you copies of a letter to him from our Miniſter at the Court of London, of the 4th day of March, 1786, and of the papers mentioned to have been incloſed in it.

We have deliberately and diſpaſſionately examined and conſidered the ſeveral facts and matters urged by Britain as infractions of the treaty of peace on the part of America, and we regret that in ſome of the ſtates too little attention appears to have been paid to the public faith pledged by that treaty.

Not only the obvious dictates of religion, morality and national honor, but alſo the firſt principles of good policy, demand a candid and punctual compliance with engagements conſtitutionally and fairly made.

Our national conſtitution having committed to us the management of the national concerns with foreign ſtates and powers, it is our duty to take care that all the rights which they ought to enjoy within our juriſdiction by the laws of nations and the faith of treaties, remain inviolate. And it is alſo our duty to provide that the eſſential intereſts and peace of the whole confederacy, be not impaired or endangered by deviations from the line of public faith, into which any of its members may from whatever cauſe be unadviſedly drawn.

Let it be remembered that the thirteen independent ſovereign States have, by expreſs delegation of power, formed and veſted in us a general though limited ſovereignty, for the general and national purpoſes ſpecified in the Confederation. In this ſovereignty they cannot ſeverally participate (except by their Delegates) nor with it have concurrent juriſdiction; for the ninth article of the confederation moſt expreſsly conveys to us the ſole and *excluſive* right and power of determining on *war* and *peace*, and of entering into *treaties* and alliances, &c.

When therefore a treaty is conſtitutionnally made, ratified and publiſhed by us, it immediately becomes binding on the whole nation, and ſuperadded to the laws of the land, without the intervention or fiat of State Legiſlatures.—— Treaties derive their obligation from being compacts between the ſovereign of this, and the ſovereign of another nation; whereas laws or ſtatutes derive their force from being acts of a Legiſlature competent to the paſſing of them. Hence it is clear that treaties muſt be implicitly received and obſerved by every member of the nation; for as State Legiſlatures are not competent to the making of ſuch compacts or treaties, ſo neither are they competent in that capacity, authoritatively to decide on, or aſcertain the conſtruction and ſenſe of them. When doubts ariſe reſpecting the conſtruction of ſtate laws, it is not unuſual nor improper for the State Legiſlatures by explanatory or declaratory acts, to remove thoſe doubts: But the caſe between laws and compacts or treaties, is in this widely different; for when doubts ariſe reſpecting the ſenſe and meaning of a treaty, they are ſo far from being cognizable by a State Legiſlature, that the United States in Congreſs aſſembled have no authority to ſettle and determine them: For as the Legiſlature only, which conſtitutionally paſſes a law, has power to reviſe and amend it; ſo the ſovereigns only, who are parties to the treaties, have power by mutual conſent and poſterior articles to correct or explain it.

In caſes between individuals, all doubts reſpecting the meaning of a treaty, like all doubts reſpecting the meaning of a law, are in the firſt inſtance mere judicial queſtions, and are to be heard and decided in the Courts of Juſtice having cognizance of the cauſes in which they ariſe, and whoſe duty it is to determine them according to the rules and maxims eſtabliſhed by the laws of nations for the interpretation of treaties. From theſe principles it follows of neceſſary conſequence that no individual ſtate has a right by legiſlative acts to decide and point out the ſenſe in which their particular citizens and courts ſhall underſtand this or that article of a treaty.

It is evident that a contrary doctrine would not only militate againſt the common and eſtabliſhed maxims and ideas relative to this ſubject, but would prove no leſs ludicrous in practice than it is irrational in theory; for in that caſe the ſame article of the ſame treaty might by law be made to mean one thing in New-Hampſhire, another thing in New-York, and neither the one nor the other of them in Georgia.

How far ſuch legiſlative acts would be valid and obligatory even within the limits of the ſtate paſſing them, is a queſtion which we hope never to have occaſion to diſcuſs. Certain however it is that ſuch acts cannot bind either of the contracting ſovereigns, and conſequently cannot be obligatory on their reſpective nations.

But if treaties, and every article in them, be (as they are and ought to be) binding on the whole nation; if individual ſtates have no right to accept ſome articles and reject others; and if the impropriety of ſtate acts to interpret and decide the ſenſe and conſtruction of them, be apparent; ſtill more manifeſt muſt be the impropriety of ſtate acts to controul, delay or modify the operation and execution of theſe national compacts.

When it is conſidered, that the ſeveral States aſſembled by their Delegates in Congreſs, have expreſs power to form treaties, ſurely the treaties ſo formed are not afterwards to be ſubject to ſuch alterations as this or that Legiſlature may think expedient to make, and that too without the conſent of either of the parties to it—that is in the preſent caſe without the conſent of all the United States, who collectively are parties to this treaty on the one ſide, and His Britannic Majeſty on the other. Were the Legiſlatures to poſſeſs and to exerciſe ſuch power, we ſhould ſoon be involved as a nation, in anarchy and confuſion at home, and in diſputes which would probably terminate in hoſtilities and war with the nations with whom we may have formed treaties. Inſtances would then be frequent of treaties fully executed in one ſtate, and only partly executed in another; and of the ſame article being executed in one manner in one ſtate, and in a different manner, or not at all, in another ſtate.—Hiſtory furniſhes no precedent of ſuch liberties taken with treaties under form of law in any nation.

Contracts between nations, like contracts between individuals, ſhould be faithfully executed, even though the ſword in the one caſe, and the law in the other, did not compel it. Honeſt nations, like honeſt men, require no conſtraint to do juſtice; and though impunity and the neceſſity of affairs may ſometimes afford temptations to pare down contracts to the meaſure of convenience, yet it is never done but at the expence of that eſteem, confidence, and credit which are of infinitely more worth than all the momentary advantages which ſuch expedients can extort.

But although contracting nations cannot like individuals, avail themſelves of Courts of Juſtice to compel performance of contracts: Yet an appeal to Heaven and to arms is always in their power, and often in their inclination.

But it is their duty to take care that they never lead their people to make and ſupport ſuch appeals, unleſs the ſincerity and propriety of their conduct affords them good reaſon to rely with confidence on the juſtice and protection of Heaven.

Thus much we think it uſeful to obſerve in order to explain the principles on which we have unanimouſly come to the following reſolutions, viz.

"RESOLVED, That the Legiſlatures of the ſeveral States cannot of right paſs any act or acts for interpreting, explaining or conſtruing a national treaty, or any part or clauſe of it; nor for reſtraining, limiting, or in any manner impeding, retarding, or counteracting the operation and execution of the ſame; for that on being conſtitutionally made, ratified and publiſhed, they become in virtue of the confederation, part of the law of the land, and are not only independent of the will and power of ſuch Legiſlatures, but alſo binding and obligatory on them."

As the treaty of peace, ſo far as it reſpects the matters and things provided for in it, is a law to the United States, which cannot by all or any of them be altered or changed, all ſtate acts eſtabliſhing proviſions relative to the ſame objects which are incompatible with it, muſt in every point of view be improper; ſuch acts do nevertheleſs exiſt; but we do not think it neceſſary either to enumerate them particularly, or to make them ſeverally the ſubjects of diſcuſſion. It appears to us ſufficient to obſerve and inſiſt that the treaty ought to have free courſe in its operation and execution, and that all obſtacles interpoſed by ſtate acts be removed. We mean to act with the moſt ſcrupulous regard to juſtice and candour towards Great-Britain, and with an equal degree of delicacy, moderation and deciſion towards the ſtates who have given occaſion to theſe diſcuſſions.

For theſe reaſons we have in general terms "Reſolved, "That all ſuch acts, or parts of acts as may be now exiſting in any of the ſtates, repugnant to the treaty of peace, "ought to be forthwith repealed; as well to prevent their "continuing to be regarded as violations of that treaty, as "to avoid the diſagreeable neceſſity there might otherwiſe "be of raiſing and diſcuſſing queſtions touching their validity and obligation."

Although this reſolution applies ſtrictly only to ſuch of the ſtates as have paſſed the exceptionable acts alluded to, yet to obviate all future diſputes and queſtions, as well as to remove thoſe which now exiſt, we think it beſt that every ſtate without exception, ſhould paſs a law on the ſubject. We have therefore "Reſolved, that it be recommended to the ſeveral ſtates to make ſuch repeal rather by deſcribing than reciting the ſaid acts; and for that purpoſe to paſs an act declaring in general terms that all ſuch acts, and parts of acts, repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic Majeſty, or any article thereof, ſhall be, and thereby are repealed; and that the courts of law and equity in all caſes and queſtions cognizable by them reſpectively, and ariſing from or touching the ſaid treaty, ſhall decide and adjudge according to the true intent and meaning of the ſame: any thing in the ſaid acts, or parts of acts to the contrary thereof notwithſtanding."

Such laws would anſwer every purpoſe, and be eaſily formed. The more they were of the like tenor throughout the ſtates the better. They might each recite,

Whereas certein laws or ſtatutes made and paſſed in ſome of the United States, are regarded and complained of as repugnant to the treaty of peace with Great-Britain, by reaſon whereof not only the good faith of the United States pledged by that treaty, has been drawn into queſtion, but their eſſential intereſts under that treaty greatly affected. And whereas juſtice to Great-Britain, as well as regard to the honor and intereſts of the United States, require that the ſaid treaty be faithfully executed, and that all obſtacles thereto, and particularly ſuch as do or may be conſtrued to proceed from the laws of this ſtate, be effectually removed. Therefore Be it enacted by and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame, that ſuch of the acts or parts of acts of the Legiſlature of this ſtate, as are repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic Majeſty, or any article thereof, ſhall be, and hereby are repealed. And further, that the courts of law and equity within this ſtate, be, and they hereby are directed and required in all cauſes and queſtions cognizable by them reſpectively, and ariſing from or touching the ſaid treaty, to decide and adjudge according to the tenor, true intent and meaning of the ſame, any thing in the ſaid acts or parts of acts, to the contrary thereof in any wiſe notwithſtanding.

Such a general law, would, we think, be preferable to one that ſhould minutely enumerate the acts and clauſes intended to be repealed, becauſe omiſſions might accidentally be made in the enumeration, or queſtions might ariſe, and perhaps not be ſatisfactorily determined, reſpecting particular acts or clauſes, about which contrary opinions may be entertained. By repealing in general terms all acts and clauſes repugnant to the treaty, the buſineſs will be turned over to its proper departments, viz. the judicial; and the courts of law will find no difficulty in deciding whether any particular act or clauſe is or is not contrary to the treaty. Beſides, when it is conſidered that the judges in general are men of character and learning, and feel, as well as know the obligations of office, and the value of reputation, there is no reaſon to doubt that their conduct and judgement relative to theſe, as well as other judicial matters, will be wiſe and upright.

Be pleaſed, Sir, to lay this letter before the Legiſlature of your ſtate without delay. We flatter ourſelves they will concur with us in opinion that candour and juſtice are as neceſſary to true policy as they are to ſound morality, and that the moſt honorable way of delivering ourſelves from the embarraſſment of miſtakes, is fairly to correct and amend them. It certainly is time that all doubts reſpecting the public faith be removed, and that all queſtions and differences between us and Great-Britain, be amicably and finally ſet-

tled. The ſtates are informed of the reaſons why his Britannic Majeſty continues to occupy the frontier poſts which by the treaty he agreed to evacuate: and we have the ſtrongeſt aſſurances an exact compliance with the treaty on our part, ſhall be followed by a punctual performance of it on the part of Great-Britain.

It is important that the ſeveral Legiſlatures, ſhould, as ſoon as poſſible, take theſe matters into conſideration: and we requeſt the favor of you to tranſmit to us an authenticated copy of ſuch acts, and proceedings of the Legiſlature of your ſtate, as may take place on the ſubject and in purſuance of this letter.

By order of Congreſs.

(Signed) ARTHUR St. CLAIR, Preſident.

BOSTON, April 19.

We have obtained from undoubted authority, a liſt of perſons convicted by the ſupreme judicial court at their late ſeſſion in the county of Berkſhire, viz.

Aaron Knapp of Weſt-Stockbridge, Enoch Tyler of Egremont, Joſeph Williams, of New-Marlborough, Nathaniel Auſtin of Sheffield, Peter Wilcox, jun. of Lee, Samuel Ruſt, of Pittsfield, received ſentence of death for high treaſon.

William Whiting of Great Barrington, Eſq; for uttering divers ſeditious and inflammatory ſpeeches and for making and publiſhing a ſeditious libel, was ſentenced to pay a fine of 100l. ſuffer 7 months impriſonment, and to be bound to good behaviour for 5 years.

John Hubbard, convicted of exciting ſedition, fined 100l. and bound to good behaviour for years.

Daniel Sacket, and John Demming, convicted as above, fined 60l. each, bound as above.

Peleg Green, Oliver Root, Enoch Harſkin, John Strong, convicted as above, and bound over to next term to receive ſentence.

Iſaac Wood, Aaron Noble, Moſes Wood, William Sheldon, Anthony Ames, convicted of a riot in obſtructing the courts of common pleas and ſeſſions. Sentence ſuſpended till next term.

Joſeph Wood, convicted of ſetting fire to a barn. Sentence ſuſpended as above.

Thomas Gould, for a fraud, of which he was convicted laſt term, was fined 50l. and recognized with ſureties, for good behaviour for three years.

It is ſaid, that about one hundred others were indicted for treaſon, the greater part of whom are fled; fifteen have been permitted to enliſt into the federal army, and about five more the commiſſioners have pardonded; a few are ordered to recognize for their appearance at next term; and three ordered to remain in cuſtody. It is ſuppoſed the laſt will be permitted to enliſt.

The reports which have been in circulation for ſeveral days paſt, and publiſhed in the papers, of the embodying of the inſurgents in Berkſhire county, we are aſſured, by a gentleman who left that county on Friday laſt, are premature.

A letter from Paris, dated January 9, ſays, "The navy is threatened with a very conſiderable loſs, Monſ. de la Touche, he being given over by his phyſicians."

NEWPORT, *(Rhode-Iſland)* April 12.

A correſpondent eſtimates, that the injuries ſuſtained in our trade, and expences which have accrued to government, in conſequence of the ſyſtem of the preſent adminiſtration, would amount to more than 100,000l. in real ſilver and gold, which is the nominal ſum of the paper emitted. He aſſures us that this calculation is not chimerical, but founded on inconteſtible principles: it being a melancholy fact, that ſince the acceſſion to office of our preſent rulers, our commerce has aſtoniſhingly declined, our honeſt mechanics and labourers have been wanting employ, and our lands and houſes have ſunk in value; in addition to which, we have to lament the loſs of public and private credit, the only baſis of a commercial nation; the ruin of the induſtrious, the widow and the orphan, by fraudulent diſcharges of their debts, and the various evils which daily ariſe from domeſtic feuds.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the ſouthern ſtates to his correſpondent here, dated April 1.

"The diſtracted ſtate you are in, is ſufficient to drive every good citizen from his native country; matters have come to ſuch an alarming criſis, that the confederation muſt take notice of you, and it ſeems the opinion of many here, that when the Convention metts in Philadelphia, meaſures will be taken to reduce you to order and good government, or ſtrike your ſtate out of the union, and annex you to others; for as your legiſlature now conducts, they are dangerous to the community at large, and ruinous to every honeſt character in the ſtate: the clamour is now loud againſt your ſtate, and will daily increaſe."

PROVIDENCE, *(Rhode-Iſland)* April 7.

At the ſupreme court in the county of Waſhington, laſt week, we are informed, all the judges were preſent. This being the firſt full court ſince deciſion on the penal law, many perſons were flushed with hopes, that this term the bills of credit of this ſtate would be adjudged to operate as a tender at par, and to diſcharge all contracts.

The General Aſſembly having been ſo recently in ſeſſion, all dilatory pleas ſeemed to be excluded. Upwards of twenty bills in equity for the redemption of mortgaged eſtates were filed at this and preceding terms. The ſuitors came forward with their paper bills in handkerchiefs and pillowbears in prodigious quantities. Upwards of fourteen thouſand dollars crammed into one bag was laid on the table, to redeem one eſtate.

The court was moved, in one caſe, by way of experiment, "to cauſe the bills to be counted, and to direct the clerk to record the tender." After due conſideration of this motion, the court determined that they have nothing to do with the paper bills; and the chief juſtice took the handkerchief containing them from the table, and returned it to the owner, ſaying to him, "the court have determined that they have nothing to do with your money."

After this determination it is ſaid that the ſuitors, who had brought their money into court, took the pains to have it counted by private perſons, out of court, hoping ſtill to avail themſelves by proving the tender.

NEW-YORK, *April* 26.

Lieutenant-Governor Parr, of Nova-Scotia, has added a further limited time of *ſix weeks*, from the 8th of this inſtant, April, to that which has expired, permitting Britiſh ſubjects, in Britiſh built ſhips, or veſſels, navigated by Britons, to import live ſtock and vegetables of the various kinds that are neceſſary to ſuſtain *animal* life, from the United States of America.

Yeſterday arrived in this city, his Excellency John Hancock, Eſquire, and his lady, together with Mr. and Mrs. Jeffry (late Mrs. Hayley) on their way to Philadelphia.

We learn from Turk's Iſland, that no permiſſion is given to American veſſels, nor are they permitted to load ſalt there at any rate.

It is ſaid, that Shays, Day, Parſons and Wheeler are now at St. John's, in Canada, but receive no encouragement from that government.

It is ſaid, that the Britiſh are fortifying their poſts in Canada, and that they are raiſing their ſunken veſſels in the lake, in order to repair and fit for uſe; the reaſon is ſaid to be that they expect to be moleſted by the troops of theſe ſtates ſome time this ſummer; but at preſent they have nothing to fear.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

Extract of a letter from Naſſau, (N. P.) April 7.

"On the 30th ult, the ſloop Hawke, of Bermuda, mentioned in a former paper to have been ſeized at Heneaga, was condemned in the court of Vice Admiralty, for breach of the laws of trade.

"The ſchooner Betſey, Alcorn, from Jamaica for Philadelphia, is caſt away on Heneaga. The crew and conſiderable part of the cargo and rigging are ſaved, but by the veſſel is entirely loſt."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Albany, to his friend in this city, dated 21ſt April.

"A very melancholy affair happened on the 13th inſtant, the particulars of which are as follow: As Meſſ. Michael Vandervort, Peter Wimple and Jaſper Denſman, were going from this place to the Seneca Falls, with ſome goods, accompanied by two young Indians, they were attacked about a days journey from the Falls, and moſt barbarouſly murdered, except the two Indians, who made their eſcape. Moſt of the goods were recovered, but all the murderers are not yet taken. The Indians are trying to find them out. Vandervort had three cuts with a hatchet on the head; Wimple, ten ſtabs with a knife in the back, and two cuts with a hatchet on the head; and Denſman was ſhot through the body and arm, and three ſtabs with a knife on the head. On the 17th there was a council held near the place, by the Kayuga Indians; they paſſed ſentence of death on an Oneida Indian, which ſentence was immediately executed on the ſpot."

The Senate and Aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland are again convened in the city of Annapolis. They have met, it is ſaid, with ſome degree of temper and moderation, the advocates for an emiſſion of paper money having relinquiſhed and given up every idea on that ſubject, eſpecially as they find a very large majority of their conſtituents totally averſe to the meaſure.

The following is a liſt of the names of the gen lemen who, it is ſaid, are appointed by the ſtate of Maryland, Delegates to the Convention, viz. Charles Carroll, Eſquire, of Carrollton, Doctor M'Henry, Colonel Stone, Colonel Harriſon (Chief Juſtice) Thomas Sim Lee, Eſquire (late Governor.)

Extract of a letter from Lancaſter, April 15.

"I thank you for your communications, and for the Gazette and other papers. The letter to the Governor of Maſſachuſetts is a maſterly performance, and, whoever written by, will do the author as much honor as Common Senſe did Mr. Paine.

"The funding bill is very anpopular in our county, and petitions will ſoon be ſet on foot to throw all the alienated certificates out of it. Our people are chiefly ſtruck with the hardſhip, of firſt ſelling them for two or three ſhillings in the pound, and then paying taxes to make them equal to their nominal value in the hands of ſpeculators. Nothing, they ſay, can be for the honor or good of a country which is connected with ſuch obvious private injuſtice and fraud. The whole ſyſtem, in my opinion, is as weak and wicked, and I hope the authors of it will meet with their deſerts from an oppreſſed and ruined people."

Mr. Peale is now arranging for the public view, a large and elegant collection of Italian paintings, lately imported, the coſt of which is eſtimated at 3000l. ſterling.

The URANIAN CONCERT,

Intended to have been performed on Monday evening laſt, but poſtponed on account of the rain, will be exhibited on Monday evening next, the 7th inſtant, in the HALL of the UNIVERSITY;---the doors to be opened at 7, and the entertainment to begin preciſely at 8 o'clock.

*** Tickets ſtill to be had of W. YOUNG, at the ſouth-weſt corner of *Second* and *Cheſnut ſtreets*, and of all the Managers.

To the Printers of the Pennſylvania Gazette.

A WRITER in the Packet of Monday laſt, under the *aſſumed* ſignature of *An Original Creditor*, endeavours to ſhew that ſpeculations in houſes and lands, and in certificates, are equally innocent and profitable to the ſtate. I ſhall only mention one difference between them. Houſes and lands pay taxes, and thereby ſupport government----whereas ſpeculators in certificates pay none, but ſwallow up all the taxes of the ſtate, and thereby leave government without credit, and original certificate holders without a ſupport.

A REAL ORIGINAL CREDITOR.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

AS a liſt of the principal ſpeculators in Philadelphia, with an account of the ſums each of them draw from the ſtate treaſury, is to be publiſhed in your paper of this day, provided you have an interview with the perſon who ſent it, is of ſo glaring a nature, that your correſpondent expects it will be publiſhed as ſent, without any eraſure, and ſigned by the perſon who has preſumed to ſend any gentleman's name or names for publication.

Whether a liſt of the principal ſpeculators is publiſhed, or not, in your paper of this day, the ſpeculators think Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers ought to gratify the public with the name of the perſon who has taken the pains to furniſh them with this information; this is no more than juſt, and what every purchaſer of certificates expects.

Query. What perſon could have acceſs to the books of the treaſurer; or who has a right to that inſpection, (except by order of the Honorable Executive Council?) Perhaps it may be done without deſign, as certain people obtained the names of ſoldiers, &c. who had depreciation certificates due to them.

A writer, who ſigns himſelf A Friend to Induſtry and Honeſty, aſks, "Where is the ſpirit of 1776? Why do not our people aſſociate, and chaſe the ſpeculators, who were the authors of our paper ſyſtem, out of this country?"

Anſwer. The generality of the preſent purchaſers of certificates, or ſpeculators, if it is more proper, ſtill breathe the ſpirit of 1776, and, whenever the welfare, happineſs and proſperity of the ſtate is in danger, *A Friend to Induſtry and Honeſty* will find the ſpeculators, who are deeply intereſted, will again ſtep forth, to preſerve the riſing empire againſt all its ſecret or open enemies.

ALARM.

May 2, 1787.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

Your are requeſted to inſert the following from the Independent Gdzetteer.

MR. OSWALD,

I Obſerved in your paper of the 26th inſtant, a writer under the ſignature of *Alarm*, who wiſhes to obſtruct the publication of a liſt of names of the principal ſpeculators in Pennſylvania, with the account of the ſums of money drawn by them reſpectively from the ſtate treaſury, which Meſſrs. *Hall* and *Sellers* have promiſed to the public in their next Wedneſday's paper, provided they have an interview with the perſon who ſent it to them. I ſuppoſe the intention of publiſhing the promiſed liſt of names is, to ſhew who the holders of the public ſecurities are, which draw intereſt from the ſtate under the act of Aſſembly, known by the name of the Funding Bill; I, for my part, am entirely for ſuppreſſing ſuch a publication---the public have no buſineſs to know who they are---Why ſhould not ſpeculators become great men? It is well known that *England* and *Ireland* and all *Europe* have their great men---and why not *America*? An annual tax of £ 90,000 will pay all the intereſt of the alienated ſecurities which draw intereſt under the act of Aſſembly, known as aforeſaid by the name of the funding bill; a trifling ſum indeed, to make ſo much noiſe about in ſo reſpectable a ſtate as Pennſylvania! "I would aſk what difference it will make to an ignorant ſet of *mechanics* and *farmers*, whether they pay an annual tax of ten pounds, or ten ſhillings. To uſe one of their own expreſſions, they are like ſo many blockheads---the more laid on, the more they will bear, it will only make the difference of a little more induſtry and frugality, which will contribute to their health, and the expectations of their children will not be ſo exalted;" beſides, in all probability, another grand benefit will ariſe from the funding ſyſtem, thoſe good men who draw an intereſt from 500 to 5000 £ annually, in propottion to the ſucceſs they have had, or who draw from 24 to 72 per cent. on their money, will be prompted and enabled to ſtudy, by which means they will enlarge their ideas, and probably, inſtead of being rapacious ſpeculators, they will be anxious to be qualified themſelves for the offices of government, and become in time conſpicuous ſtateſmen. This I doubt not will be an ineſtimable treaſure to this riſing empire, and be conſidered as an ample compenſation for that trivial ſum, which raiſed ſo many worthy men from a ſtate of the greateſt obſcurity. It may be ſaid ſome of them are not well attached to our government, and that ſome of them were oppoſed to us in our grand conteſt for liberty; to this I would only reply, that there is not the leaſt doubt of a man's being well attached to the government of which he has taſted ſo much of the bleſſings and ſweets; therefore I am clearly for ſuppreſſing any publication that may appear to be injurious to the funding ſyſtem.

April 30, 1787. ALARM, junior.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS,

NOTHING but a regard to the feelings of a worthy man, from whom I received the account I ſent you laſt week of the ſums drawn by the ſpeculators from the public treaſury, and who would neceſſarily be known by my ſubſcribing my name to the liſt, has prevented my complying with the requeſt of the writer in ſeveral of our papers, who has ſubſcribed himſelf ALARM.

For the ſatisfaction of the public, I beg you would publiſh the following account of the liſt I ſent you, if you ſtill decline to publiſh the names.

Of the 120 000l. demanded annually by the funding tax, it appears that only *one ſixth* part of it is due to the original holders of certificates. The reſt is claimed by the following claſſes of people.

1ſt. Perſons who remained in the city, and ſubmitted to the Britiſh army during the war, and who never riſqued nor gave a ſix-pence to their country in any ſtage of the war.

2d. Foreigners, or men who have arrived here ſince the peace, many of whom were among the enemies of America during the war.

3d. Brokers, who live by the riſe and fall of paper.

4th. Jerſey-men.

5th. Sick whigs, who never faced an enemy, but, inſtead of perſonal ſervice, bellowed and bluſtered, and tarred and teathered tories in every ſtage of the war.

Among the original certificate holders are ſome who owe their certificates to a late act of Aſſembly, which allows half-pay to the officers of ſtate navy, for ſervices performed by them for *five* years after the burning of the navy, and while moſt of them were purſuing their private buſineſs in the city, or at ſea.

The ſums drawn by the different claſſes of the ſpeculators are from 200l. to 3300l. a year.

OPPRESSION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

IT appears from a note in Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers paper of laſt week, that a liſt of ſpeculators in certificates, with the ſums they reſpectively draw from the public treaſury, has been left with the printers for publication; but that, unleſs the printers have an interview with the perſon who favored them with the liſt, they ſhould at preſent decline publiſhing it. However diffident Meſſrs. Hall and Sellers may be in publiſhing a liſt of that kind, yet, as no injury can ariſe to the individual (unleſs it is agreed that ſpeculation in certificates is unwarrantable) and, on the other hand, many advantages may ariſe to the public, it is but juſtice to the community that the publication ſhould take place.

It is well known the public are indebted, and that the debt aroſe from a neceſſity of borrowing money from individuals, for carrying on the late war, and that thouſands of citizens, who riſqued their lives and fortunes in the glorious conteſt, were obliged to accept of certificates in lieu of their demands, and by diſtreſs of circumſtances have ſince been neceſſiated to part with thoſe certificates for litle or no conſideration. Thus circumſtanced, a claſs of men have purchaſed from theſe poor citizens all their certificates, and, in conſequence of an unjuſt law, are drawing out of the public treaſury from 100l. to upwards of 3000l. per annum, as intereſt money thereon.

Were theſe ſpeculators men who had riſqued either their lives or fortunes in the manner the original holders of thoſe certificates had done, and had merit for ſo doing, there might be ſomething ſaid in their juſtification; but as, in a thouſand inſtances, the reverſe is the caſe, we are now paying to them, for the redemption and intereſt of thoſe certificates, from 18 to 60 per cent. on our real and perſonal eſtates.---The reflection is inſupportable!

Meſſrs. Whitehill, Findley and others, oppoſed the renewing of the charter of the Bank, knowing the eſtabliſhment of it would interfere with their ſcheme of ſpeculating in certificates and paper money. But with what greater reaſon, juſtice and good conſcience, would they have acted, had they oppoſed the eſtabliſhment of the funding law---A law which the good people of Pennſylvania will have ever reaſon to know, laid the foundation of all their preſent evils.

If ſpeculation in certificates is juſtifiable on any principle of public liberty and ſafety, what objection can the ſpeculators have againſt letting the world know who they are, or the ſums they draw from the treaſury. Men of fair characters need no ſhade to ſcreen their actions. If the printers decline preſenting the public with a liſt, application ſhould be made to the Comptroller of Accounts or the State Treaſurer by the citizens at large, who, from their official characters, would not refuſe to grant them every information. From ſuch a publication, if we (under our preſent ſituation of ſpeculation) are a happy people, the citizens may know to whom they are indebted for *that* happineſs, or if miſerable, to whom to aſcribe their miſery.

April 27, 1787. A CITIZEN.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

IN your paper of laſt Wedneſday, a *Pennſylvanian* charges ſome perſon, who walks the ſtreets of this city, with being a *fomenter of rebellion*---a *friend and advocate of Shays*---a promoter of blood and murder, &c. and ſays he is *come here to ſow the ſeeds of ſedition, rebellion and civil war* among the peaceful citizens of Pennſylvania. This, if true, deſerves the notice of the Executive. But before any ſteps are taken to apprehend him, the *Pennſylvanian* is now called upon for the name of this abettor of treaſon; and if he does not give it to the public, *with* his *own name*, his charges will be eſteemed as barefaced falſhoods, reſulting from malicious intentions, and publiſhed to throw injurious ſuſpicions on ſome worthy character. If the Pennſylvanian is honeſt and ſerious, he will not be afraid to avow what he has publiſhed---his withholding his own name will be conſidered as a proof that he dare not attempt to ſupport his aſſertions.

ANOTHER PENNSYLVANIAN.

April 27, 1787.

Meſſieurs HALL & SELLERS,

THE liberties which ſome writers take with perſons in private life are intolerable grievances. The peace of thouſands has been deſtroyed by the pens of invidious ſlanderers.

The man, who, by upright conduct in all his affairs with the world, endeavours to deſerve the eſteem of good men, is attacked from all quarters by the profligates of the human ſpecies.---Their object is to hunt down virtue, wherever it can be found---to blacken every reputable character----and reduce all to a level with themſelves.

This is the great evil attendant on the liberty of the preſs; and until ſome effectual ſteps are taken to put a ſtop to it, honor, religion, reſolution, and truth muſt unite, in oppoſing with noble

and manly fortitude, that torrent of abuse so frequently issued from our presses, evidently and mischievously aiming at the destruction of public and private happiness.

The opinions of men are various respecting the editors of public papers. Some condemn one, some another, for admitting certain pieces. For my part I am persuaded that the writers, and not the editors, are reprehensible----and I now openly declare my intentions of opposing, in future, as far as there is power in TRUTH and CANDOR, every publication tending to detract from and discourage the virtuous, in the laudable pursuit of fame.

The late virulent piece, signed A PENNSYLVANIAN, so industriously circulated, deserves but little notice, as it was damned in the first reading. This would not be the cause of much grief to me, if I had any reason to suppose that the *reverend* or *irreverend* author of it would escape its fate. I have no personal knowledge of the devoted object of that writer's resentment; but I have every reason to believe that the PENNSYLVANIAN was convinced of his merit and superior abilities. He is not only afraid of the fate of his numerous *certificates*, in which he has been speculating for years (tho' he is every day declaring he has not *one* that is not in his own name) but he is afraid of his *own fate* in the tottering seminary under his destructive management.

Who could have thought that a preacher of the christain religion was capable of such a performance, against an innocent young gentleman, of a refined education---an American---and a uniform friend to the late revolution. For shame! Reverend Sir. For shame! For shame! I could hardly believe that you had recovered from the lashes which you received for endeavouring to deprive D———n college of a President, when I was told that you and your *pot* companions at the Harp and Crown tavern, and at W----n's tippling house, in W---t-street, were whole nights forming scurrilous paragraphs against the Episcopal Academy.

You and your colleagues are vulnerable in ten thousand places, and you act foolishly in believing that thousands do not know it. Believe me, sir, the whole of your conduct through life, if laid before the public, would do more towards destroying the character of a *teacher*, than all you and your wretched dependants can ever accomplish, by writing against gentlemen engaged in that laudable and (were you not a teacher) honorable business.

May 1, 1787. JUSTICE.

The *Honorable Supreme Executive Council* have been pleased to appoint the Subscriber

AUCTIONEER
for the City of Philadelphia,

HE takes the earliest opportunity of informing the Public and his Friends, that he has taken the HOUSE and STORE lately occupied by Mr. HUBERT TARIN, in Front-street, next door above the Custom house, and a few doors below the Old Coffee-house, which is generally thought to be the most convenient store, and eligible situation to accommodate his fellow-citizens, of any other in the city, for the purpose of disposing of all kinds of GOODS; and which is now ready and open for the reception of any goods that may be offered, either for public or private sale; where he will constantly attend in person, and be happy to receive the commands, and ever attentive to serve, and merit the favors of all those who may please to employ him. As soon as a sufficient quantity of goods are sent, he will commence a SALE, and which he expects will be on FRIDAY MORNING next.

PETER WIKOFF.

Philadelphia, April, 23. 1787.

This DAY is PUBLISHED,

By M. CAREY,

In Market, near Second-street, and to be Sold by all the principal Booksellers in this city,

The *American Museum*

For APRIL 1787,

Containing (besides the usual variety of Prose Essays)

M'FINGAL, an Epic Poem, entire.

N. B. This poem is at present sold in different parts of America for no less than five shillings.

The Subscription for the American Museum is 9s. for every half yearly volume, of six numbers, 576 pages. Price of each number to non-subscribers a Quarter Dollar.

*** The subscribers names will be published in the Museum for the month of June, 1787. 4 w.

FOR SALE BY
LEONARD JACOBY,

At his store, in Second-street, the fifth door above Race-street, and next door to the sign of the black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large assortment of the best kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with suitable Whetstones.

ALSO, a few elegant finished

Light-horsemen's SWORDS.

Likewise a general assortment of superfine, fine, middling and coarse

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling business. The superfine cloths are superior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The said JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himself that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furnish any person desirous of purchasing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind used to the different branches of the milling business, with such cloths as will answer the purpose for which they are recommended, and if upon trial those cloths by him chosen should not answer the expectation of the purchaser, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Honorable Thomas M'Kean, Esq; Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in and for the said State, the Honorable William Augustus Atlee, and the Honorable George Bryan, Esquires, Justices of the same Courts, have issued their Precept, bearing Date the ninth inst. to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at Newtown, for the County of Bucks, on Monday, the 21st Day of May next:

NOTICE is hereby given to all Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the County of Bucks, that they be then and there in their own proper Persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions and other Remembrances, to do those Things which to their Offices in that Behalf appertain to be done; and also all they who will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or then shall be in the Goal of the County, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Dated at Newtown, the 27th Day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-seven, and in the eleventh Year of American Independence.

† WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

FOR SALE,
By *T. Wallace & J. Donaldson, jun.*

For CASH or short CREDIT,

CLEAN Tallow in hogsheads,
Cordage of different sizes,
Russia duck,
Best Holland Geneva, in cases of 12 bottles each,
Madeira wine of London and New-York qualities,
Claret in cases of 3 dozen,
Arrack in cases of 3 dozen,
Seine and sewing twine,
Burlington pork,
New Russia mats.

N. B. A pleasant country seat, on the west side of Schuylkill, below the Falls, to be let, this plantation of 31 acres will be sold or bartered. For terms, apply as above. ‡

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the fifteenth day of May next,

A PLANTATION containing between four and five hundred acres, laying in Pencader hundred, within one mile of the village of New-Ark, in the county of New-Castle, on which is a sufficient quantity of meadow ground, and said farm in good repair. And on the seventeenth of said month, a PLANTATION, in London Britain township, Chester county, containing about seven hundred acres, on which is a merchant and grist-mill, and a large quantity of meadow ground, both of the estate of the late John Evans, Esq; deceased, and will be sold entire or in parts, as will be most agreeable to the persons inclining to purchase. More particular descriptions are thought unnecessary, as the premises will no doubt be viewed by those disposed to purchase, previous to the vendue. Attendance will be given at the respective plantations on the different days of sale, and the terms made known, by

EVAN EVANS,
GEORGE EVANS,
PETER EVANS.

April 17, 1787. ‡

WHEREAS on or about the 27th of November, 1775, I the subscriber, together with George Clemments, gave a bond to Anthony Vanderslice, of Providence township, Montgomery (late Philadelphia) county, conditioned for the payment of Fifty Pounds; and whereas about the fall in 1777, I paid off the bond, together with one year's interest, at the same time said Vanderslice told me he had not the bond at home, but would get it for me soon; and whereas the said Vanderslice has not delivered up the bond, and refuses to do it, these are to forewarn all persons from taking an assignment of the same, as I do not intend to pay it again, having a good receipt, in full discharge of said bond, signed by said Anthony Vanderslice, at the time I paid him the money.

CHRISTIAN RUDOLPH.

April 9, 1787. †

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, known by the sign of the Sorrel Horse, on Friday, the 4th day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, three Tracts, Pieces or Parcels of Land, situate at Creesham, in the township of Germantown, and county of Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. Containing 10 acres, 122 perches, and 144 feet.

No 2. Containing 5 acres and 50 perches.

No. 3. Containing 8 acres and 133 perches, and bounding on the north side of the road called North-Wales, or Plymouth road, and bounded by said road and by land of Thomas Rutter, Frederick Hesser, and others. On said land is a well built two-story stone house, a stone kitchen, stone stables, and a new frame building: taken in execution as the property of George Weiss, and to be sold, by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

N. B. All the personal effects of the aforesaid George Weiss will be sold at the same time.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale (by adjournment) on Friday, the 4th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at John Hesser's tavern, near the premises, the following Houses and Lots or pieces of Ground; situate in Beggars-town, and Germantown township, in the county of Philadelphia, and about nine miles from Philadelphia, viz.

No. 1. A Lot or piece of Ground, containing about one acre; on which is erected a stone messuage, two stone stores, stone salt house, stone barn, and one frame ditto; adjoining lands of John Starrs, Jacob Fisher, and Jacob Weiss.

No. 2. A lot or piece of Ground, containing about 32 acres, 12 acres whereof are woodland, and the remainder meadow and plowland; adjoining lands of Thomas Davis, and others.

No. 3. A Lot of Land, containing about 3 acres; adjoining the great road, and lands of Richard Johnson and Jacob Welker, with the appurtenances: taken in execution, and sold as the property of Matthias Genself, by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the premises, on the 5th of May next ensuing, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon---All the Right, Title, Interest and Claim whatsoever, or any ways appertaining, of Michael Henderlider, in and to certain four tracts or parcels of land, adjoining each other, containing 151 acres and 38 perches, be the same more or less, situate in the township of New-Hanover, in the county of Montgomery, 33 and an half miles from Philadelphia, on the main road leading to Pottsgrove; together with all the Buildings, Rights and Privileges thereunto belonging: Taken in execution as the property of the said Michael Henderlider, and to be sold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the premises, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon---A certain Plantation, situate in the township of Oxford, and county of Philadelphia, containing 25 acres and 107 perches, about 6 acres of which are good meadow; bounded by lands of Adam Holt and John M'Kale, and by the Oxford road. On said place is a good stone dwelling-house, a log tenement, a stable and an orchard of 300 bearing apple-trees: Taken in execution as the estate of John Tomlinson and Ann his wife, and to be sold by JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, April 21, 1787.

N. B. All the personal effects of the aforesaid John Tomlinson, are to be sold at said time.

Burlington, April 16, 1787.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 18th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of same day, at the dwelling-house of John Branin, in the township of Mansfield: Variety of Household Goods and Kitchen Furniture; also Cows, Horses, Sheep, Hogs, and sundry farming utensils. And between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of same day, on the premises, will be sold, that valuable Farm, situate on the river Delaware, containing near 400 acres of Land, about 60 of which is good meadow and more may be made, which lays on a vale in the middle of the Farm and is inclosed from the river by a short bank about 30 rood, a sufficient quantity of woodland, a dwelling-house and barn, stables, waggon-house, &c. Also a large orchard of good fruit. Late the property of John Branin, seized and taken in execution, at the suits of Hosea Eayre, Robert Lawrence, Arthur Donaldson, &c.

¶ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Session of the ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

[Continued from our last.]

SATURDAY, March 17. 1787. A. M.

A petition from Joseph M'Clellan, Caleb James and Caleb North, Commissioners of the county of Chester, was read, setting forth, that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, passed the 20th day of March, 1780, a lot of land, situated in the township of East-Caln, in the said county, was purchased by William Clingan and others, for the purpose of erecting thereon a court-house and prison for the use of the said county; that by a Supplement to the said act, passed the 22d day of March, 1784, a lot of ground was purchased in the township of Goshen, in the said county, and a court-house and prison erected thereon, whereby the first mentioned lot of ground is rendered useless for the purposes aforesaid; therefore praying an act may be passed, authorising certain persons to sell and convey the same.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Abraham Smith was read, setting forth, that he hath been driven from his habitation at Wyoming, and plundered of his personal property, by reason of his attachment to and aiding in execution of the laws of this commonwealth, and praying relief in the premises.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A memorial from Joseph Baldwin, in behalf of himself and Joseph Vandegrift, was read, remonstrating against the petition of Charles Bessonet, read March 8th, and praying the bill, authorising them to erect and maintain a bridge across Neshaminy creek, may be passed into a law.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the minister and elders of the Upper Presbyterian congregation of Marsh-creek, in the county of York, was read, praying to be incorporated; and on motion, and by special order, the same was read the second time, and the prayer thereof granted.

Petitions from 192 inhabitants of the county of Montgomery were read, remonstrating against the bill, entituled "An Act to revive the incorporation of the subscribers to the Bank of North-America," and praying the same may not be passed into a law.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of the Commissioners of the county of Bedford, read February 28th last, was read the second time, and committed.

The letter and memorial of the Honorable John Penn, junior, John Penn and Richard Penn, read yesterday, were read the second time, and committed.

The petition of a number of the inhabitants of the sixth election district in the county of Bedford, read March 14th, was read the second time, and committed.

The committee appointed March 12th, on the petition of Oliver Evans, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed November 24th last, on the petitions of divers inhabitants of Newberry and Manahan townships, in the county of York, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

[To be continued.]

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DANIEL FOY, late of the township of Southampton, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands against the estate, to bring in their accounts, properly attested, by the fifth of June next.

§ JOHN CORNELL, Administrator.

West-Chester, Chester county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Monday, the 14th day of May next, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, in the township of Trediffrin, containing 200 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of John Thomas and others, being in the Great Valley, 30 acres of good meadow, the upland excellent; seized as late the estate of Lewis Gronow, deceased, at the suit of Isabel Gronow, and to be sold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West-Chester, Chester county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Tuesday, the 15th day of May next, on the premises, a Messuage, Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the township of Uwchland, bounded by lands of Robert Allison, Robert Smith and others, containing 300 acres, more or less, upwards of 60 acres of excellent meadow, the upland good and capable of very great improvements, and is supposed to be equal in quality to any farm in the county; late the estate of Aaron Phipps, but seized and taken in execution, at the suit of Thomas Combe, and to be sold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May next, at the house of Peter Bell, in the township of Kennet, one elegant 2 story brick House and 3 Acres of Land, on which is a stone Store-house, Barn and a good bearing Orchard, also a large 2 story stone House and upwards of 60 Acres of very good Land, also a Tract of Wood-land, situate in the township of New-Garden, containing 137 acres, bounded by lands of Jonathan Johnson, Jesse Miller, Joseph Walters and others, the whole seized and taken in execution, as the estate of said Bell, and to be sold by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester County, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday, the 17th day of May next, on the premises, one Messuage and Tract of Land, situate in the township of New-Garden, bounded by lands of Thomas Allen, Joseph Hopson, James Miller and others, containing 200 acres, more or less, seized and taken in execution, as the estate of Thomas Lamborn, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Friday, the 18th day of May next, on the premises, a Messuage, Plantation and Grist-mill, and 300 acres of land, situate in the township of Oxford, bounded by lands of James M'Clellan, Ross Dickey, and others. Also at same time and place will be sold, horses, cows, sheep, swine, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c. All late the estate of John M'Clennahan, but seized, taken in execution, and to be sold, by

§ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

West Chester, Chester county, April 20, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on Saturday, the 19th day of May next, at the house of Robert Lamborn, in the township of Londongrove, on the premises, one Messuage, Plantation and Tract of land, containing 142 acres, more or less, bounded by lands late of William Hood, Thomas Lamborn, and others; seized as late the estate of John England, and to be sold, by

¶ EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

Wants a place, as a Wet-Nurse,

A WOMAN, with a good breast of Milk. Enquire of the Printers.

WANTED as an apprentice in a Retail shop, a LAD, of reputable family, who writes a good hand, and is well versed in figures, not less than 14 or more than 16 years old. Enquire of the printers hereof. ‡

Northampton tow ship, Burlington county, April 21, 1787.

WHEREAS ISRAEL TAYLER, of the township of Northampton, county of Burlington and state of New-Jersey, did obtain from the subscriber, a certain Bond or Obligation bearing date (abou) the 25th March, 1785, for the sum of Twenty Pounds, payable in one year. These are to forewarn any person or persons taking an assignment on said Bond, as the same is fully paid to the said Israel Tayler, and I am determined not to pay again, unless compelled by law.

¶ SILAS BROWN.

Philadelphia, April 20, 1787.

WHEREAS the Wardens of the city, on the recommendation of a number of respectable gentlemen, were pleased to appoint the subscriber a Corder of Wood, &c. at the Drawbridge, for the last year, and he having acted in that capacity to the best of his abilities, for the interest of the city and country, thinks it his duty, in order that he may answer his recommendation, to request all persons who have lawful demands against him to appear, in one month after date, at the House of PETER EVANS, near the Drawbridge, to receive payment. He also requests all Flatmen, who are in arrears to him, will within that time make payment, to enable him to discharge his rent.

¶ ROBERT LUMSDEN, Corder.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

WENT a drift on Thursday night, the 17th of April, a Sloop's BOAT, with a turpentine bottom, about, two years old, with two oars and a new painter. Whoever takes up said boat and brings her to the Corder at Market-street wharff, shall have the above reward. † ARCHIBALD CARR.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Bristol township, Philadelphia county, on the road leading to New-York, on the farm of Mr. Jonathan Smyth, a grey Mare, branded on the near buttock H F blind of the off eye, about 14 hands high. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, shall receive THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and for the mare only TWENTY SHILLINGS and all reasonable charges.

‡ JAMES VALLANS.

To be SOLD by the subscriber,

A NUMBER of valuable PLANTATIONS, situate in Oley township and district, in Berks county, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania. One of them, called the Forge Tract, in Oley township, containing about 197 acres of land, on which there are about 30 acres of cleared meadow, and more may be made, a large stone dwelling-house, with a number of out-houses, merchant-mill, fine orchard, garden and other conveniencies. The remainder of the plantations are so connected with each other, as to render a particular description tedious. The terms may be known by enquiring of the subscriber, in Oley.

† JOHN LESHER.

A few good new and second hand

WATCHES

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS HOWARD,

In Second-street, seven doors above Chesnut-street,

WHERE he continues to carry on the Clock and Watch making business, in its various branches, and will use his best endeavours to make his work give satisfaction to those who employ him. Any person who has had the misfortune to break the horizontal wheel or cylinder of their watch, by applying to him, may depend on having it repaired as well as if sent to London. Shallop-men, stage-men and others, who bring watches from the lower counties or elsewhere, to be repaired, by giving him their custom, may have their own done gratis.

N. B. An Apprentice wanted. ¶

Fourth-Month 14th, 1787.

BARK.

A LARGE quantity of which will be wanted by the Tanners of Germantown, for which Ready Money and a generous price will be given for the different kinds of Oak, Birch and Beach. The Farmers and others who have this valuable article, would do well to bring it in as soon as it is dry, to prevent its suffering by rains, which often happens when left too long in the woods. ¶

April 10, 1787.

WAS stolen out of the stable of the subscriber, in Cecil county, Maryland state, between the Head of Elk and Doctor Mitchel's tavern, a large Sorrel Horse, with a large star in his forehead, branded on the thigh with SB and the same on the neck, under the mane, a trotter, about 7 years old, had one old shoe on his off fore foot. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and I get the horse, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and reasonable charges, and for the horse only, FOUR DOLLARS, paid by me

¶ SAMUEL WHAN.

CAME to the subscriber's in the township of Norriton and county of Montgomery, the 28th day of March last, two bay HORSES, of a middling size, shod before, both of them appear to be old, one of them much older than the other, the youngest has a blaze in his face and a natural pacer. The owner, is desired to come, prove property, pay cost and take them away.

April 13, 1787. ¶ DAVID NORMAN.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE Plantation, containing 100 acres of land, situated in Williston township, Chester county, within one mile and a half of Lancaster road, lying on the road leading from the Warren tavern to Chester, and seven miles from the Turk's Head or the New Court-house, and 23 miles from the city of Philadelphia: there are on said plantation a house, barn, spring-house, with a spring of good water, a good orchard, a good lime kiln, about ten acres of meadow and more may be made; the land is agreeable to lime, and may be manured at a small expence, there is a sufficiency of wood-land; there has been about one thousand bushels of lime put on the land within these few years past. Any person inclining to purchase the same, may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

April 13, 1787. ¶ OWEN BROOKE.

BARK, wanted in *Philadelphia,*

A large quantity of the following kinds, viz. Spanish, White and Black-Oak, Hemlock and Birch.

IT is requested by the Tanners in this city, that the Farmers would remember the time for getting this valuable commodity, to be careful in putting it up to dry when stripped, and as speedily as they can after it is sufficiently dried to bring it to town. For want of such care, they have suffered considerable loss.

April 13, 1787. † 4 w.

TO BE SOLD,

A CONVENIENT new two story FRAME DWELLING-HOUSE, 20 feet front by 25 feet deep, situate in South, between Second and Third-streets, two rooms on a floor with fireplaces in each, and a large garret. Also the lot whereon the house stands (which was improved as a garden last summer) 20 feet by 87 feet four inches, with a 12 feet alley at the back of the lot, leading from Third to Barron-street; subject to a ground rent of 20l. per annum. For terms enquire of FRANCIS WRIGLEY, on the premises.

Philadelphia county, April 3, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inrolled militia of the county of Philadelphia, that the following days are appointed by law as days of exercise, viz.

In companies the two last Mondays in the month of April, viz. the 23d and 30th.

And in battalion, in the following order:

The first battalion, commanded by Colonel Worrell, on the first Monday in May, viz. the 7th.

The second battalion, commanded by Colonel Holegate, on Tuesday, the 8th day of May.

The troops of light dragoons are to meet the second battalion, commanded by Colonel Holegate, on their parade day, by eleven o'clock in the morning.

The companies, commanded by Captains Gray, Worrell, and Streeper, are directed to join the battalion commanded by Colonel Jones, on Monday, the 14th of May.

Given under my hand, this 3d day of April, 1787.

WILLIAM COATS, Lieutenant, C. P.

Montgomery county, April 3, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to the inrolled militia of the county of Montgomery, that the following days are appointed by law as days of exercise, viz.

In companies, the two last Mondays in the month of April, viz. the 23d and 30th.

The first battalion, commanded by Robert Currie, Esquire, on the first Monday in May, viz. on the 7th.

The second battalion, commanded by George Smith, Esquire, on Tuesday, the 8th of May.

The third battallion, commanded by Christian Weaver, Esq; on Wednesday, the 9th.

The fourth battalion commanded by Peter Richards, Esquire, on Thursday, the 10th.

The fifth battalion, commanded by Matthew Jones, Esquire, on Monday, the 14th.

The troop of light dragoons is to meet the battalion commanded by Robert Currie, Esquire, at Norriton, at the house of Mrs. Hannah Thompson, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

ABEL MORGAN, Lieutenant, C. M.

York-town, March 27th, 1787.

IN pursuance of an attachment issued out of the court of common pleas of the county of York, against Valentine Krants, at the suit of Henry Yessler, We, the auditors appointed therein, DO hereby give public notice, that on Saturday, the 5th day of May next, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court-house, in York-town, a quantity of houshold and kitchen furniture, to wit, feather beds, chairs, a chest of drawers, a clock, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention: And on Tuesday, the 15th day of the said month of May next, will be sold at the Court-house aforesaid, a certain lot of ground, situate in York-town aforesaid, containing in breadth on Beaver-street, 57½ feet, and in depth to a 20 feet alley, 250 feet; bounded on the east by Beaver-street aforesaid, on the south by a lot of ground in tenure of Stephen Horn, on the west by a 20 feet alley, and on the north by a ditto, on which lot there are several good buildings, to wit, a dwelling-house, brew-house, malt-house, stables, a large copper brewing kettle, and a variety of other utensils for carrying on the brewing business. All attached as the estate of the said Valentine Krants, and to be sold as aforesaid.

Therefore all persons who have any claims or demands against the said Valentine Krantz, are desired to exhibit the same, duly attested and authenticated, before the said Auditors, at York-town aforesaid, on or before the first day of July next, otherwise they will be precluded from any part or dividend of the monies arising from the sale of said estate and effects.

MICHAEL HAHN,)
¶ CONRAD LAUB,) Auditors.
GODFREY LENHART.)

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With suitable WHETSTONES----Also,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black sattins and persians, silk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, superfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chrystals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine brass wire, pewter table and tea spoons, boxes of Dresden china cups and saucers, temple spectacles, shoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, sleeve buttons, shoe-makers knives, double screw gimblets, dotted awl blades, shoe tacks, curtain rings, English paste-boards, pig brass, German looking glasses, sheet brass, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; also a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, situate below Pools-bridge.

Also a three story HOUSE, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, an extraordinary stand for business.

MUSLINS,

A large assortment of coarse and fine, plain and figured Muslins, by the piece or bale, also a quantity of the best

Madeira and Lisbon WINES,

To be sold, by CHARLES WHARTON, at his STORE near the Drawbridge. ¶ 5w.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Mustard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Philadelphia, Fourth Month 2nd, 1787.

THE Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital are desired to take notice, that the Annual Election for twelve Managers and a Treasurer will be held at the said Hospital on second day, the seventh of the fifth month (May) next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order of the Managers,

SAMUEL COATES, Secretary.

Philadelphia, April 9, 1787.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR

DIRECTORS and a TREASURER

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held, at the Company's Room in Carpenter's Hall, on MONDAY the 7th of May next, at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, when the Treasurer will attend to receive the Annual Payments.

As there are several Shares on which *fines* are due, the Owners of them, or their Representatives, are hereby notified, that they will be unavoidably forfeited, agreeably to the Laws of the Company, unless the Arrears are paid off on the said seventh of May, or within ten Days after.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM RAWLE, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Lot of GROUND, situate on the east-side of Sixth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, being 60 feet on Sixth-street and 96 feet on North-street; on said Lot there are four tenements and two stables. For terms, apply to RICHARD HUMPHREYS, in Sixth-street, or CALEB CARMALT, in Market-street. †

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN M'CALLISTER, late of Queen's Town, Maryland, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, in Queen's town. Those who have any demands against the estate, are requested to present them without delay to ANDREW TYBOUT, in Philadelphia, or to

§ ROGER M'CALLISTER, Administrator.

TO BE LET,

(And entered on the 1st day of May next)

THAT neat stone House, situate on the west side of Schuylkill, adjoining the Middle-ferry; nine acres of upland belongs to the house, of which one acre is an excellent garden, well fenced in and stocked with a variety of fruit trees, strwberries and other valuable plants; there are about seven acres of marsh between the upland and Schuylkill, that affords good pasture. The house is a licensed tavern, with a well of excellent water near the door, and a stable that will hold several horses. The situation is convenient for a tavern or store, and suitable for both businesses. For terms apply to the owner, *William Bispham*, near four miles from Philadelphia, on Marshall's road, or to Mr. *Joseph Ogdon*, at the Middle-ferry.

April 16, 1786.

TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately.

A VALUABLE Plantation in Horsham, on the west branch of Neshaminey, containing 200 acres, formerly part of Graeme Park. Also two tenements on Philbert-Street, with the lot, adjoining David Kennedy, Esq; and Messrs. Hunter's buildings on Market-Street. ISAAC MELCHER.

Fourth Month 13, 1787.

TWELVE DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, last night, out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Ashton township, Chester county, a bay GELDING, fourteen and half hands high, four years old, a natural trotter, canters well, a star in his forehead, one white foot behind, bears heavy on the bridle. Whoever secures said Horse, so as the owner may get him again, shall be entitled to SIX DOLLARS reward, and SIX DOLLARS more for securing the thief in any gaol, so that he be brought to justice, with reasonable charges, paid by ¶ LEVI MATSON

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly opposite the Church in Second-street, has again opened store on the west side of Front-street near Walnut-street, where he has imported in the last vessels from England, a general assortment of

China, Glass and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table sets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, sugardishes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glass* candlesticks, salts, mustard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glasses, single and double flint glass ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of several sizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country consumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the shortest notice.

A few Watch chains and seals to be sold low. t f.

ALL Persons that have demands against the estate of EZRA JONES, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts; and those indebted, either on bond, note or by book account, are desired to make immediate payment, to

ISRAEL JONES, Executor.

N. B. *Israel Jones* has removed his store into Fifth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets. † 7s6. c 6 w.

FISHING TACKLE,

MANUFACTURED and SOLD, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, by

HUSON LANGSTROTH,

At his SHOP on the north side of Market-street, opposite the Meal-market,

Common and Kirby Hooks of various sizes,	Hair and Silk Lines,
Drum and Sheepshead Lines,	Hair and Silk Snoods,
Rock and Deep Sea ditto,	3 and 4 Joint Rods,
Common and Float ditto,	Carolina Reeds, &c. &c.

He hath also for sale, glass and queens ware, looking-glasses from 18 by 12 inches to 4 by 6, a few compleat tea sets of handsome blue glazed ware, walking sticks, &c. &c.

N. B. The market price given for white horse hair. †6w.

TO BE LET,

A PLANTATION, containing 60 acres, situated at the corner of Turner's lane and Germantown road. Enquire of the subscriber, in Second below Dock-street.

March 17, 1787. JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

N. B. A quantity of HAY for sale. ‡

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.